

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

This Amendment is being filed in response to the final Official Action of July 23, 2008 and Advisory Action of November 7, 2008, and concurrent with a second Request for Continued Examination (RCE). Claims 1, 5, 10, 14, 19, 22-28 and 32-36 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,377,810 to Geiger et al., in view of U.S. Patent No. 7,240,015 to Karmouch et al. Claims 3, 12, 20 and 30 stand rejected as being unpatentable over Geiger in view of Karmouch, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,377,810 to Ganesh; Claims 4, 6, 8, 9, 13, 15, 17, 18, 21 and 31 stand rejected as being unpatentable over Geiger in view of Karmouch, and further in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2004/0064707 to McCann et al.; and Claims 7 and 16 stand rejected as being unpatentable over Geiger in view of Karmouch, and further in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0083183 to Pujare et al.

As explained below, Applicant respectfully submits that the claimed invention is patentably distinct from Geiger, Karmouch, Ganesh, McCann and Pujare, taken individually or in any proper combination. Nonetheless, Applicant has amended various ones of the claims to further clarify the claimed invention. In view of the amendments to the claims and the remarks presented herein, Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and allowance of all of the pending claims of the present application.

A. Claims 1, 5, 10, 14, 19, 22-28 and 32-36 are Patentable

Claims 1, 5, 10, 14, 19, 22-28 and 32-36 stand rejected as being unpatentable over Geiger, in view of Karmouch. According to one aspect of the claimed invention, as reflected by amended independent Claim 10, a system for controlling access to an event includes first and second network entities, and an event server maintaining an event. The first network entity is configured to control access to event-based information available within a network and associated with the event. In this regard, the first network entity is configured to receive, from the second network entity, a request to access event-based information, where the second network entity may be unknown to the first network entity prior to the first network entity receiving the request. In this regard, the request may be received without a certificate of the

second network entity (for use in receiving consent or creating an authorization), and the first network entity may not include a mechanism for verifying an identity of the second network entity.

The first network entity is configured to receive consent to access the event-based information associated with the event, automatically create an authorization in response to receiving the consent, and thereafter transmit the authorization. In this regard, as amended, the first network entity is configured to receive the consent and automatically create the authorization without use of a certificate from the second network entity and without verifying an identity of the second network entity. The second network entity is configured to receive the authorization, and thereafter transmit a subscription message. The subscription message includes the authorization and an event package describing the event-based information. Finally, the event server is configured to receive the subscription message, and thereafter determine whether to accept the subscription message based upon the authorization.

As explained in response to the final Official Action, in contrast to amended independent Claim 10, neither Geiger nor Karmouch, taken individually or in any combination, teaches or suggests controlling access to an event whereby the entity controlling access to event-based information (first network entity) receives a request to access that information from another entity (second network entity) unknown to the first network entity prior to receiving the request. More particularly, and as now recited by amended independent Claim 10, neither Geiger nor Karmouch, taken individually or in any combination, teaches or suggests controlling access to an event whereby the entity controlling access to event-based information (first network entity) may receive consent and may create an authorization without use of a certificate from the requesting entity (second network entity), and without verifying an identity of the requesting entity.

As cited, Geiger may disclose a mobile device granting a requesting entity to receive location information for that device, but Geiger does not teach or suggest that the requesting entity is unknown to the mobile device before the mobile device receives a request for its location information; instead, Geiger discloses that its mobile device and requesting entity are preferably members of the same security domain. According to Geiger, its mobile device 15 either receives the certificate from requesting device 25 that the mobile device 25 can verify,

since it has it or has the means to obtain such certificate for verification. *See* Geiger, col. 3, ll. 58-65 (explaining that “the requesting entity 25 preferably includes a digital signature of ... i.e., the requesting entity and the mobile device share a common root key in the domain of the requesting entity”); and *id.* at col. 4, ll. 1-6 (“If the requesting entity 25 has the signed message, and the mobile device does not have certificate of the requesting entity, or means to obtain such certificate, the requesting entity must send this certificate with the permission request.”). It is in this sense that the requesting entity 25 is “known” to the mobile device 15.

Similarly, Karmouch discloses an authorization server receiving a request to perform an action from a requester agent, and determining the authorization of the requester agent to perform the action based on an authorization policy that defines a relationship between a requester agent and an action, and includes a subject specifying the agent to which the authorization applies. As the authorization server receives authorization policies that specify the requester agents to which the policies apply, and as these policies are necessary for the authorization server to authorize a requester agent to a requested action, the requester agent is in fact known to authorization server of Karmouch (similar to that of Geiger) prior to the request from the requester agent. And further Karmouch explicitly discloses that before a requester agent is authorized, that agent is first authenticated (i.e., the identity of the requester agent is verified). *See* Karmouch, col. 7, ll. 5-6 (“Each agent who requests an authorization is first authenticated.”). Amended independent Claim 10, on the other hand, recites that the requesting entity (second network entity) is unknown to the entity controlling access to event-based information (first network entity) prior to the request being received by the entity controlling access, and in this regard, recites that consent may be received and the authorization may be created without use of a certificate from the second network entity and without verifying an identity of the second network entity.

Finally, Applicant notes that the Advisory Action cites both Geiger and Karmouch disclosing a requesting entity sending its identification to the access-controlling entity (by a certificate in Geiger, and agent identification in Karmouch). The Advisory Action alleges that in both references, then, the requesting entity is therefore unknown to the access-controlling entity until the requesting entity’s identification is received by the access-controlling entity, similar to

the claimed invention. Applicant respectfully disagrees, however, and submits that a requesting entity identifying itself in a request to an access-controlling entity is not in fact tantamount to the requesting entity being unknown to the access-controlling entity before that request.

In many communication schemes (from paper-based letters to telephone calls to electronic communication), the source of a communication may identify itself in connection with delivery of that communication to its destination. This alone, however, does not mean that the source is unknown to the destination prior to the communication being delivered to the destination, as suggested by the Advisory Action. It merely serves to attribute the communication to the source so that the destination knows from where the communication originated. At most, then, one could argue that the identifications in Geiger and Karmouch identified by the Advisory Action may be tantamount to the origin of a request being unknown to the access-controlling until identified in the request. But nothing in Geiger or Karmouch supports that the requesting entity is itself unknown to the access-controlling entity, similar to amended independent Claim 10.

Applicant therefore respectfully submits that amended independent Claim 10, and by dependency Claims 12-18, 23, 26 and 34, is patentably distinct from Geiger and Karmouch, taken individually or in any proper combination. Applicant also respectfully submits that amended independent Claims 1, 19 and 28 recite subject matter similar to that of independent Claim 10, including the aforementioned consent and automatic authorization-creation features with receipt of a request from a network entity unknown prior to the request, and without a certificate of the requesting entity and without verifying the requesting entity's identity. As such, Applicant also respectfully submits that amended independent Claims 1, 19 and 28, and by dependency Claims 3-9, 20-22, 24, 25, 27, 30-33, 35 and 36, are also patentably distinct from Geiger and Karmouch, taken individually or in any proper combination, for at least the reasons given above.

For at least the foregoing reasons, Applicant respectfully submits that the rejection of Claims 1, 5, 10, 14, 19, 22-28 and 32-36 as being unpatentable over Geiger, in view of Karmouch is overcome.

B. Claims 3, 12, 20 and 30 are Patentable

The Official Action rejects Claims 3, 12, 20 and 30 as being unpatentable over Geiger in view of Karmouch, and further in view of Ganesh. As explained above, amended independent Claims 1, 10, 19 and 28, and by dependency Claims 3-9, 12-18, 20-27 and 30-36, are patentably distinct from Geiger and Karmouch, taken individually or in any proper combination. Applicant respectfully submits that Ganesh does not cure the deficiencies of Geiger and Karmouch. That is, even considering Ganesh, none of Geiger, Karmouch or Ganesh, taken individually or in any proper combination, teaches or suggests the aforementioned consent and automatic authorization-creation features with receipt of a request from a network entity unknown prior to the request, and without a certificate of the requesting entity and without verifying the requesting entity's identity, as per independent Claims 1, 10, 19 and 28. Applicants therefore respectfully submit that independent Claims 1, 10, 19 and 28, and by dependency Claims 3-9, 12-18, 20-27 and 30-36, are patentably distinct from Geiger, Karmouch and Ganesh, taken individually or in any proper combination.

For at least the foregoing reasons, Applicants submit that the rejection of Claims 3, 12, 20 and 30 as being unpatentable over Geiger in view of Karmouch, and further in view of Ganesh is overcome.

C. Claims 4, 6, 8, 9, 13, 15, 17, 18, 21 and 31 are Patentable

The Official Action rejects Claims 4, 6, 8, 9, 13, 15, 17, 18, 21 and 31 as being unpatentable over Geiger in view of Karmouch, and further in view of McCann. As explained above, independent Claims 1, 10, 19 and 28, and by dependency Claims 3-9, 12-18, 20-27 and 30-36, are patentably distinct from Geiger and Karmouch, taken individually or in any proper combination. Applicant respectfully submits that McCann does not cure the deficiencies of Geiger and Karmouch. That is, even considering McCann, none of Geiger, Karmouch or McCann, taken individually or in any proper combination, teach or suggest the aforementioned consent and automatic authorization-creation features with receipt of a request from a network entity unknown prior to the request, and without a certificate of the requesting entity and without

verifying the requesting entity's identity, as per independent Claims 1, 10, 19 and 28. Applicants therefore respectfully submit that independent Claims 1, 10, 19 and 28, and by dependency Claims 3-9, 12-18, 20-27 and 30-36, are patentably distinct from Geiger, Karmouch and McCann, taken individually or in any proper combination.

For at least the foregoing reasons, Applicants submit that the rejection of Claims 4, 6, 8, 9, 13, 15, 17, 18, 21 and 31 as being unpatentable over Geiger in view of Karmouch, and further in view of McCann is overcome.

D. Claims 7 and 16 are Patentable

The Official Action rejects Claims 7 and 16 as being unpatentable over Geiger in view of Karmouch, and further in view of Pujare. As explained above, independent Claims 1, 10, 19 and 28, and by dependency Claims 3-9, 12-18, 20-27 and 30-36, are patentably distinct from Geiger and Karmouch, taken individually or in any proper combination. Applicant respectfully submits that Pujare does not cure the deficiencies of Geiger and Karmouch. That is, even considering Pujare, none of Geiger, Karmouch or Pujare, taken individually or in any proper combination, teach or suggest the aforementioned consent and automatic authorization-creation features with receipt of a request from a network entity unknown prior to the request, and without a certificate of the requesting entity and without verifying the requesting entity's identity, as per independent Claims 1, 10, 19 and 28. Applicants therefore respectfully submit that independent Claims 1, 10, 19 and 28, and by dependency Claims 3-9, 12-18, 20-27 and 30-36, are patentably distinct from Geiger, Karmouch and Pujare, taken individually or in any proper combination.

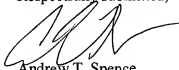
For at least the foregoing reasons, Applicants submit that the rejection of Claims 7 and 16 as being unpatentable over Geiger in view of Karmouch, and further in view of Pujare is overcome.

CONCLUSION

In view of the amendments to the claims and the remarks presented above, Applicant respectfully submits that the present application is in condition for allowance. As such, the issuance of a Notice of Allowance is therefore respectfully requested. In order to expedite the examination of the present application, the Examiner is encouraged to contact Applicant's undersigned attorney in order to resolve any remaining issues.

It is not believed that extensions of time or fees for net addition of claims are required, beyond those that may otherwise be provided for in documents accompanying this paper. However, in the event that additional extensions of time are necessary to allow consideration of this paper, such extensions are hereby petitioned under 37 CFR § 1.136(a), and any fee required therefore (including fees for net addition of claims) is hereby authorized to be charged to Deposit Account No. 16-0605.

Respectfully submitted,



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